



"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

ELISHA W. COLEMAN, Editor.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1836.

No. 67 Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

BY THO. T. BRADFORD, FOR DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WEEKLY.

For one year in advance \$2 50

If not paid at the end of 6 months 3 00

within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.

1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-weekly, \$20.

Longer runs in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

Richard H. Ridgely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

[LATE OF KENTUCKY.]

HAS permanently located himself in Jackson, Mississippi, and will attend to all business entrusted to his care. He will also devote part of his time to enticement and sales of Land. Those who are desirous to purchase or entertain in this or the adjoining states, by a blessing him at Jackson may rely upon prompt attention to their business.

October 24, 1836—65-ly

Intelligencer will insert as above and charge

Fall & Winter Goods

RAINBOW & FERGUSON

WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they are now receiving and opening a splendid stock of British, French, India, and American GOODS, suitable for the season.

Their stock of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Blankets and Flannels; French, German and English Merinos, and Cartrages, are very extensive.

All of which they will sell at their usual low rates.

Lexington, Oct. 22, '36—65-2m

ENGINEER'S OFFICE L. AND O. RAIL ROAD,

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 17th 1836.

PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing 250,000 linear feet of White Oak scantling 8 by 5 inches in length of 16, 20, 24, or 28 feet, for furnishing 30,000 sleepers of 8 feet length each. These sleepers to be either of Lucust or White Oak. Also for 120,000 sawed wedges 15 inches long, 3 inches wide, 4 inches thick at one end, and 2 inches at the other, each; three eagles to be made of either Locust, the head of Yellow Pine, Blue A. B., or seasoned White Oak.

This timber must be delivered at convenient places, on the first 22 miles of the Rail Road next adjoining Louisville, on or before the 4th of July, 1837. Bids will be received until the 1st of December next, for furnishing either of the whole or any part of the above bill of timber. For further particulars, apply in person or by letter to the subscriber in this city, to Thomas Smith, Esq., the President of the Company at Lexington.

THOMAS F. PURCELL,

Engineer, Lexington and Ohio Rail Road, Oct. 18th.

The Observer, Intelligencer and Gazette, Lexington, Commonwealth Franklin, Republican Madison, Gazette, Cincinnati, Times, Wheeling and Statesman Pittsburgh, will publish the above one month as often as possible, and forward their bill to this office for payment.

October, 24—65-8r.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having associated themselves in business, under the firm of

SCOTT & CHEW,

And have taken the stand formerly occupied by B. W. & H. B. TODD. They have on hand a first rate Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine; and which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in the West.

SILAS P. SCOTT,

JOSEPH CHEW.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1836—60-2m

To those Gentlemen of Kentucky who drive Stock to the South.

I HAVE now in complete repair a NEW ROAD, from Captain Garrett Hall's in Morgan county, on Piles old Turnpike, crossing Cumberland Mountain in a direct line for Athens, thence the distance from 15 to 20 miles, either from the Kingston or Grassy Cove routes, and much the best way. The distance from Captain Hall's to Major Alley's 12 miles—from Alley's to Brown's, on the main Cumberland stage road, 8 miles—from Brown's to Tennessee river, White Rock Landing, 5 miles—from Tennessee river to Major Sharp's, on the Athens road, 6 miles.

I am provided with the best of watered grass Lots for Horses or Mule Drivers and Hogs Lots, also, Grain, Hay and Potatoes, and am well prepared to accommodate Drivers and Travellers. I have established a new ferry on Tennessee river, where I own both banks, and am well provided with boats and canoes, and Lots on the river, and Corn on good terms. Drivers having tired or lame hogs, or who may have any drived at my ferry, are informed that I will take them, if large and fat, at five dollars a hundred, or turkish salt, and vessels to sail up, at the owner may choose.

A reference to Mitchell's map will convince any gentleman of the advantage in distance in this new route, and I solicit my old acquaintances of the Kentucky Drivers, who know me at So. W. Point, to try my new road and ferry. No gentleman after trying will be dissatisfied, for nothing in my line will be wanting to accommodate those who give me a call.

JOHN BROWN,

53-Jew, Bellevue, Boone Co. Tenn. Aug. 21, 1836.

FOR SALE—100 Fat Hogs. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Lexington, Oct. 20, 1836.

Fayette County, Ss.

TAKEN UP by John T. Grooms, living in Lexington, a YELLOW BAY MARE,

5 years old, about 14 hands high, small blaze in her face, near hind foot white to the pastern-joint, with a small knot on the same; some saddle spots; short before; she had on a small saddle-blanket and martingale; the whole appraised to \$30, by R. Petty and John Tumble, before me, this 21st Oct. '36.

A copy. Attest, J. C. Kodes, Clerk.

65-3p

JOHN W. HUNT & SON

HAVING sold their Stock of Goods, do this day, by mutual consent, dissolve their partnership. All those having claims against them will present them to either of them for payment, and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment.

Lexington, Oct. 19, 1836.—64-1m

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

AND

TURF REGISTER,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance.

W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. TRUMBULL,

Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.

Sept. 15, 1836—65-1f.

SCHOOL FOR

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Connected with the Georgetown College, (Ken.)

THE Professor having matured his

extended his course, it is considered proper to lay before the public such information as may satisfy the inquiries directed to him from different parts of the country.

The demand for Civil Engineers throughout the Union, and the impetus which the "Surplus Revenue" bill will give to Internal Improvement, combine to make this the most lucrative profession in America.

It is safe to predict that, in less than three years the wages of well instructed Assistant Engineers will be \$3000 per annum—as in many parts of the country they are now \$2000. Principal Engineers in different parts of the United States now receive from \$4000 to \$10,000 per annum.

Several young men have completed the course of studies in this institution, and immediately obtained employment at \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 per annum. Young men who have studied a regular course of Mathematics may complete the course in six months, at an expense of from \$100 to \$120. Others will require at least twelve months.

COURSE OF STUDIES AND INSTRUCTION.

1st. The full course of Mathematics studied at West Point, (Detest's Mathematics) from Arithmetic to Fluxions, inclusive.

2d. Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology and Mineralogy.

3d. Drawing and the principles of Construction.

4th. CIVIL ENGINEERING, theoretical and practical.

The Text Books in Engineering are Smeaton's Long and Mahan (Prof. of Engineering at West Point), and on Rail Roads (American edition) "Inland Navigation" from H. H. Rogers's Encyclopedia, and various other standard works in the different departments of Civil Engineering, which will be used for works of reference.

The Practical part of the course will be attended to in the months of April and October. During these months the Professor will be engaged with the Class, in a regular tour, with the Theodolite, Compass, Level, &c. &c. making preliminary, definitive, and final surveys for Rail Roads, Canals, and Turnpikes—inspecting the public works of the state, the Rail Roads and Canals—the Curves, Culverts, Bridges, Embankments, Excavations, Inclined Planes, Locks, Dams, &c., to conclude with a report of the Survey.

The Students of this school have the privilege of attending gratis, any other department of the Georgetown College, which is perhaps the most fully organized institution in the West. The Faculty consists of a President and Professor of Moral Philosophy; a Professor of Ancient Languages; a Professor of Modern Languages (a Foreigner); a Professor of Metaphysics, Belles Lettres and Political Economy; a Professor of Mathematics; a Professor of Drawing; a Professor of Civil Engineering, and an Assistant. They have likewise the free use of the Library, Philosophical and Chemical apparatus.

EXPENSES.—Tuition for the first session (six months) will be \$50 in advance, which will include the regular College fee of \$20, the fee for the Practical works, Drawing, Drawing Instruments, Materials, Stationery, &c. Tuition for every session after the first will be \$30 in advance, including the above items.

Board, from \$10 to \$30 a session, exclusive of Fuel, Lights and Washing.

August, 1836.

The following extracts of letters from two of the most scientific men in our country, will serve to show the utility of this school.

FRANKFORT, my 19th, 1836.

Dear Sir—The four young gentlemen from the Georgetown Mathematical School, who are engaged as assistants in the Engineer Corps of the State, have performed the duties assigned them in a very satisfactory manner. Among the young gentlemen of my acquaintance, who have entered the profession of Civil Engineering, those who have been educated at Mathematical Schools have generally succeeded better than the graduates of our common Colleges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH.

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

Georgetown College, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 29, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your school have conducted themselves during the time they have been in the service; and the ability manifested by the prompt and skillful discharge of their several duties is highly creditable to them and the character of the Institution in which they were instructed.

The books consulted in your course of studies are appropriate and well selected.

I am pleased to hear that Topographical and Architectural Drawing are to form a part of your future course. This is an elegant accomplishment to an Engineer, and in the early part of his career will frequently bring him into notice and bestow his promotion to more responsible stations, where his talents may be fully developed.

Appreciating as I do your efforts to elevate the profession, I trust they will be crowned with success, and I assure you it will afford me great pleasure to render any aid in my power to second your views.

Your most obedient,

THOS. F. PURCELL,

Engineer in Chief Lex. & Ohio R. R.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College.

T. FRAZER,

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has taken the well known stand formerly occupied by E. W. CRAIG, as a Dry Goods stand, and recently by Messrs. ELLY & CHURCH, where he has just received, and is now opening,

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods

of the latest styles and fashions, selected with care by himself from the best stocks in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. They consist in part of the following articles:

Rich figured SATINE, and SILK of the latest style;

French, English and German MERINOS;

Doan and Plain do

French and English Bombazines;

do do CHELLAS;

Calicoes, Ginghams, and MUSLINS;

Plaid Striped & Damask do

Figured and Plain Swiss do

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A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky. on the 1st October, 1836, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Adams Henry D

Adams H C Dr

Adams A

Allen James

Allen Orlando

Andrew Benjamin

Austin Robert

Arnett Ellison

Atchison Sarah Mrs

Atchison Miss Mary

Armstrong & McKean

Allen G W

Bahe J J

Bahe George M

Bahe Mrs P H

Bahe Dr James

Bahe Mrs Katharine

Bahe Mrs Sarah

Bahe Olmstead

Bradford C M

Brown Jesse

Brinkman Dr C J

Buller Henry

Barton Mrs

Bradley S A

Brown J & Jas More

James Mues

Baker J

Baker Mrs

Baize John

Baize Edmund

Bennett Mrs Lucy

Blair John A

Bloom Anthony D

Bucknidge William

Best Muhlenberg H

Best Henry

Best Martha Ann

Best Samuel M

Best Dr Joseph

Best Mrs Mary

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,

Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Richard M. Johnson
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,

THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st dis. Chittenden Lyon, of Caldwell,
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian
3d " Jas. T. Donaldson, of Warren
4th " Rodes Garth, of Wayne
5th " Joseph Haskin, of Mercer
6th " Gen. Elias Barber, of Green
7th " Jesse Abell, of Marion
8th " Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson
9th " Alexander Lackey, of Floyd
10th " Ben Taylor, of Fayette
11th " Thomas Marshall, of Lewis
12th " Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason
13th " Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin

A REPLY.

To the Voters of Kentucky

An address from the Central Whig Committee at this place, published on the 18th inst. requires from us a reply. Its first object is to sustain Mr Granger against the charge of being an abolitionist—its second is to assail Mr Van Buren—we believe it has failed in both.

It is unfortunate for Mr Granger and General Harrison, that their claims have to depend so much upon the certificates of their interested friends, and so little upon public records and public opinion. The journal of the House of Representatives at its last session, shows that during the agitation of the abolition question, Mr Granger took a leading part in pressing it forward—was conspicuous as a presenter of abolition petitions, having handed in, as we are informed and believe, upwards of fifty—was the active associate of Slade the Vermont abolitionist—and is actively supported as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, by every abolitionist in Congress as well as by the party out of Congress.

In opposition to this evidence we have a certificate from Mr Clay, and another from Mr Allan, in which those gentlemen certify, that from conversations with Mr Granger and from his public proceedings, they believe him to be no abolitionist. We do not think that the people of this State will have any more confidence in Mr Granger, if they shall be convinced that he is avowedly no abolitionist, when they see him leading himself actively to forward their views. It will be in vain for him or his friends to attribute to him opinions, if his acts and his party connexions contradict them.

The committee have had the boldness to charge Mr Van Buren with abolitionism. The two acts of Mr Van Buren's life on which they rely to support it, are, as they say, that "he was in favor of the Missouri restriction"—and "of free negroes voting."

We think the proof of his abolitionism as dependent on his support of the Missouri restriction, even if he did support it, as far fetched. Mr Van Buren was not a member of Congress during that session which decided that question; but as a member of the Legislature of New York, in obedience to instructions from his constituents, voted to instruct her Senators to support it. He acted silently as a Representative; and from his usual frankness, and particularly his decided ground against the fanaticism of abolitionism, we draw the inference that he did not then vote his own sentiments. But how did Mr Granger stand on that subject?—Was he not also in favor of restriction? Let the gentlemen answer. That a support of the Missouri restriction, is no objection to a candidate with the members of the Whig central committee and their party, we infer from the fact that they have zealously supported Mr Adams for the Presidency; and Mr Sergeant for the Vice Presidency, both of whom labored hard in Congress to prevent the admission of Missouri without that restriction, the latter gentleman having specially replied to Mr Clay's speech on the other side of the question.

Still feebler is the proof as derived from his vote on free negro suffrage. By the former constitution of New York, free blacks were admitted to equal suffrage with the whites. In the convention which adopted the present constitution, Mr Van Buren successfully supported the propriety of a distinction between the colors. While he contended for the right of suffrage in white men without a property qualification, he successfully insisted on restricting that right in the black population to those who had freeholds, thereby cutting off four fifths of those who had up to that time exercised that right. Remember, and ponder on the fact fellow-citizens, that the same party who then and there advocated a perfect equality between the whites and the blacks are now almost unanimously in favor of HARRISON & GRANGER.

Can you misunderstand this proof? They not only advocated the placing of the two colors on an equality, but also the requiring of white men a property qualification! Are you satisfied?

But a conclusive proof in favor of Mr Van Buren and against his competitor; on this subject is the official fact—that the "Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society," with Arthur Tappan at their head, have denounced Mr VAN BUREN as the "northern candidate" for the Presidency, and called upon their fanatical followers to rally upon any ticket which may defeat him! Upon whom do they rally? On Gen. Harrison, who advocates the application of the public funds to the furtherance of their objects—and upon Francis Granger, who, although opposed as his certifiers say, to abolition, yet lends himself to their schemes of agitation!

The committee and one of the certifiers complain of such charges being made upon Mr Granger, when there is not time to write to him and obtain his denial of the charge. The gentlemen know enough of the rules of evidence to be aware, that the denial of the accused, unsupported by other evidence, would be wholly useless in a court of justice. They equally reject it in the present canvass. Have they regarded the protestations of their opponents? But even if it would avail, under other circumstances, it will not answer here, because they have had ample time. This charge has been made in the Kentucky Gazette, printed in this city, for more than five months—yet no letter has been written, no denial obtained. The reason, we infer to be, that had Mr Granger acquitted himself here by a denial, he would have committed himself at home, by a contradiction, and therefore it was thought best to be silent. We approve of the wisdom, whatever we may think of the candour of the course.

The committee express astonishment at the "extraordinary spectacle of a candidate for the second office in the nation, electioneering for himself." What difference it would make in their feelings were he a candidate for the first office in the nation, they have not said. But as their candidate for that office, viz: General Harrison, is now and has been for many months "electioneering for himself," through some half dozen states, with rather indifferent success we believe, however, we have a right to conclude that they approve of the practice. It is well that they do not mention Mr Van Buren in connexion with this charge. He has remained at home! He has not like his aged military rival, been drawn by his harnessed followers, through splendid cities; a melancholly and degrading spectacle of pride and submission!

The sagacity of the committee has enabled them to see clearly through the artifice of keeping Mr Van Buren out of view, and bringing forward the name of the Colonel (Johnson) only. We receive this as an acknowledgment of the deserved estimation in which Col. Johnson is held by you, and we trust that their ill concealed fears of the, to them, fatal consequences of his popularity, may be more than realized. But what shall we think of them, when perusing their address, we find their own candidate for the Presidency studiously kept out of view—never once named, fellow citizens, except in the middle of the last paragraph!!!

Have they no eulogiums to pronounce on him? Have they no "defence" to make for him? Have they no excuses to offer for one whose deficiencies as a General drenched our frontier in blood, darkened with funeral gloom this and other States—and so entirely forfeited the confidence of the nation, as to compel him to resign, in disgust, a commission obtained by intrigue, in the very darkest period of the late war—and thereby make way for the appointment of one to the vacant office, whose lofty military career shed an imperishable blaze of glory on his country. Can there be no reason given for the vote in the Senate in 1814, by which that dignified body refused to grant to him, that honorable testimony of approbation which they at the time awarded to the late Governor Shelby? and which wrong from the conscious sufferer the following confession.

"A vote of the Senate of the United States has attached to my name a disgrace which I am convinced no time nor efforts of mine will ever be able to efface. Their censures are indeed negative, it is not on that account 'less severe.'"

The above can be found in Niles' Register, v. 10, p. 414. How will they defend his vote in the Ohio Legislature, in favor of selling white men and women at public auction to a temporary and uncertain slavery, in which free negroes might have been their masters, for a failure to pay fines or costs, even in cases of slight misdemeanors—such as an assault and battery, selling lottery tickets, violations of the poor laws, &c. whereby the poor alone would suffer; the rich might escape with impunity by the aid of their money?

Can they not give some reason why the immediate neighbors of their candidate have so often rejected his appeals to them for preferment, and as if to make their refusals the more marked and severe, have postponed him in favor of even Harlequins and jesters? Even now, in his last and most desperate necessity, in order to mark their want of confidence in his possessing any higher talents than should belong to a clerk of a court, by their defeating by a considerable majority, his popular and talented

advocate, Mr Storer, and electing as their Representative a comparatively unknown, although estimable man. We will not repeat the classical language used by the gentlemen, in relation to Mr Van Buren's situation; but as to Gen. Harrison, without naming the element, nor its consistency, we think that his reputation, both for civil and military qualifications lies drowned so deep, that they can never reach nor save it. But for the necessity of having an available candidate, oblivion which had already nearly enshrouded him, would have claimed him for her own. How far available, will soon be known.

Fellow citizens—we warn you that the exertions now made for Harrison and Granger here, for White in Tennessee and South Carolina, and for Webster in Massachusetts is a combined effort of disappointed aspirants, to deprive you of the privilege of electing your own President, and throwing the election into the House of Representatives. Do you desire, such a result? It has hitherto been regarded with fearful apprehension, and surely in the present instance, it loses none of its inherent objections. We therefore, urge you to come to the polls, resolved to do your duty, to your selves, to the sister States of this confederacy, and particularly to the merits and claims of the distinguished men whom we offer to your acceptance.

We will not do your intelligence so great a wrong as to attempt to delineate their merits. They have both been before you for a long series of years, in high public offices, and have always been strongest where best known. Already the expressions of public sentiment are borne upon the breeze; already have several of the States spoken, in State elections, where the Presidential question was made the test, and so far, almost exclusively in favor of the Baltimore nomination.

In Georgia where the friends of the Union are arrayed for Van Buren and Johnson, and the Nullifiers, against them, there has been a severe struggle, which has terminated in favor of the former, as we learn by the annexed article from the Millidgeville Recorder, an opposition print.

"Our late election for members of Congress and our State Legislature, has resulted in our opinion, by a trifling majority in favor of the Union party."

In New Jersey the following is the result in the Legislature on joint ballot, and by the Legislature the electors will probably be chosen, on account of a defect in the State law for choosing electors.

For Van Buren and Johnson, 38.
For Harrison and Granger, 26.

In Ohio, the candidate of the opposition for the office of Governor is elected by a majority of six thousand votes, and eleven members of Congress of the same party—whilst eight members of Congress, and a majority on joint ballot of the Legislature, of from six to ten members are elected of the republican party. The majority in the Legislature secures the election of a Senator in Congress to succeed Mr Ewing, whose term expires on the 4th March next. Our friends are confident of success in the Presidential election, and we think not without cause.

But the most encouraging and exhilarating election, whose result has carried despair to the opposition and given confidence to the republican party, is that of Pennsylvania, which was relied on with much certainty by our opponents, and has entirely disappointed them. The following is the result.

CONGRESS.

For Van Buren and Johnson, 19.
" Harrison and Granger, 9.

STATE SENATE.

For Van Buren and Johnson 7.
Uncertain, 1.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

For Van Buren 72.
Opposition, 28.

This decided victory was achieved by the republican party whilst the Whig candidate was travelling through that State "electioneering for himself." From the manifestation of public opinion already given in various ways, we believe that the following votes will be given to the Van Buren and Johnson ticket, viz: Maine 10—New Hampshire 7—Rhode Island 4—Connecticut 8—New York 42—New Jersey 8—Pennsylvania 10—Virginia 23—Georgia 11—Louisiana 5; Alabama 7; Mississippi 4; Arkansas 3; Missouri 4; Illinois 5; Indiana 9; total 180.

We believe that more than one of the following States will probably vote for the same ticket, but we class them as doubtful, viz: Vermont 7; Massachusetts 14; Delaware 3; Maryland 10; N. Carolina 15; S. Carolina 11; Tennessee 15; Kentucky 15; Ohio 25. Total 111.

Fellow citizens, the cause is now in your hands, Kentucky has heretofore stood high in the estimation of her sister States; let her not forfeit any portion of their esteem by standing in support of a cause which counts among its principal defenders and advocates, a mixed combination of Nullifiers and Abolitionists.

W. H. RICHARDSON, Chm.
JNO. M. MCALLIA,
MADISON C. JOHNSON.
THOMAS A. RUSSELL,
BENJAMIN TAYLOR,
JOHN NORTON,
DANIEL BRADFORD,
WILLIAM STANHOPE,
JOSEPH FICKLIN,
WILLIAM BOON,
HENRY C. PAYNE,
R. C. HOLLAND,
WALLER BULLOCK,
THOMAS M. HICKEY.
Lexington, Oct. 23, 1836.

From the New Orleans Courier, Sept. 30.

IMPORTANT.

We are indebted to Mr. Kidd, of the Merchant's Exchange, for the following—

By a Decree of the Mexican Government, all the Mexican Ports have been declared free and open to Spanish vessels.

LATEST FROM MATAMORAS

By a passenger in the sch. Hacyon from Matamoras, whence she sailed on the 19th inst., we are informed that there were 4000 Mexican troops in that place, who were daily paraded and drilled. Among them are some efficient corps, but by far the greater part of them were destitute of clothing and shoes, and had a very miserable appearance. General Urrea, their commander, had been ordered to the Capital by the Government, on the alleged ground of misconduct, and an endeavor to excite the troops against the present, in favor of the Federal Government of 1834—He still, however, keeps the command, on the ground that the Government is indebted to him for advances of money made to pay off the army, and this is well liked by the soldiery.

General Valencia or Bravo was expected to supercede Urrea, who would then repair to Mexico, and it was expected would disprove the accusations against him.

We are also informed that the merchants of Matamoras were apprehensive of a general pillage, if the troops should revolt.

About the last of October, or early in November, it was supposed, the Mexicans would march against Texas.

On the 16th September, the Anniversary of Mexican Independence was celebrated with great pomp, and during the night transparencies hung out, bearing the inscription—

"Texas or death!"

The Mexicans appeared to be quite indifferent as to the fate of Santa Anna.

A party of the Texian troops had made a descent on La Bexon, and taken possession of the place. Those of the inhabitants who were disposed to join them were allowed to take off their goods and chattels, and those friendly to Mexico ordered to leave the place immediately, and have their property confiscated.

The affairs of Mexico are represented as being in a bad state, the treasury so exhausted, that money could not be raised to pay troops, who, it was feared would revolt in consequence, and then "Adieu to Texas!"

FROM TEXAS.—The sch. Col. Fanning

arrived this morning in 14 days from Brazoria, but brings no news of importance—every thing was tranquil in Texas.

Gen. Santa Anna and the commander of the Pacific, had been imprisoned and put in double irons.

Mr. Morfit, agent from the United States, to Texas, together with one of Santa Anna's former secretaries, who it is said exposed the plot for his liberation, came passengers in the Colonel Fanning.

Texas is represented as being quite healthy.—We state this fact as four of the passengers on board of the Col. F. having died of fever, it might give alarm and apprehension to the friends of that country.

We have a confirmation of the election by the Fanning, of Gen. Houston as President, over S. F. Austin, and Smith his competitors. The new Congress holds its first session on the first Monday of October.

Bartholomew Pages, who was arrested for attempting to effect the escape of Santa Anna, succeeded in making a temporary escape himself, but was however retaken by a negro man on the plantation of Colonel Wharton. He was to be tried in a few days—and it is said that should he be acquitted by the District Court, which will sit in judgment on him, he will then be tried as a spy by a court martial.

We are indebted to a friend for the following copy of a letter, dated.

MATAMORAS, 2d Sept. 1836.

My Dear Sir: Our commercial prospects present a gloomy appearance in this quarter, and the political horizon of events appears to assume a dark aspect for the future.—The financial resources of the Government have never been in such a deplorable state, and never enjoyed a poorer reputation among the capitalists and merchants. There is such a want of good faith in these people, that merchants who are compelled to give for security of their property and lives, prefer individual paper for security, rather than the Government. Every mail from Mexico exposes their situation with some new imposition in the form of taxes and forced loans, of which the greater part of the merchants here have paid the latter, and the General is this moment endeavoring to insist on the commerce to furnish \$10,000 per week for the support of the troops under his command. The government appears to be but little interested for the troops here, and unless funds soon make their appearance from some quarter, serious consequences are anticipated in the saqueo and many of us be among the missing, with the loss of property. Protection we have none, and our consul is less respected than the merchants. Handbills are posted on the corners, to encourage the soldiery and felads to insurrection, urging them to burn the property and massacre the foreigners.

Gen. Bravo is appointed Commander in Chief of the army; Gen. Valencia, 2d in command, or minister of war; An-

dreda, quartermaster general; Gen. Alcora commandant of the Plaza; Bravo was to leave Mexico on the 1st instant for this port. Preparations are now making for a 2d campaign to Texas.—6000 men are to be raised between this place and the city of Mexico, to be ready to march for Texas by 1st of Nov. We have here, say 1800 or 2000 troops left out of the 3000 that returned from Texas, the balance having taken French leave by desertion. The two plenipotentiaries, Carnes and Teal, who came from Texas for the exchange of prisoners, &c. are still kept in confinement, and the 11 prisoners kept sweeping the streets under the rages of a scorching sun. Their situations are by no means comfortable, depending entirely on the generosity of the foreigners for subsistence. If our government could be prevailed on to order a U. S. vessel to this port for 10 or 15 days, we should consider ourselves a little more secure from the depredations of a set of outlaws which will sooner or later take place. We are very far from being secure, such times as the present.

Your obedient servant, &c.

From the Baltimore American.

TEXAS.—Col. C. P. Greene, of the Texian army, arrived at New Orleans on the 4th instant from Velasco. He reports that official intelligence had been received by express from Gen. Rusk, at headquarters of the army, stating that Capt. Carnes and Teal, the commissioners, who had been detained and imprisoned in Matamoras, had just arrived in the Texian camp, making their escape from close imprisonment. They state the Mexican forces to be at that time, the 5th of September, 1836—that Gen. Bravo had been appointed to the chief command of the army, and Gen. Valencia second; that Bravo was to have taken up his march with large reinforcements for Matamoras, and that the re-invasion of Texas would soon after commence.

Col. Greene left the Texian army in good health and spirits, upon the La Baxa river. Gen. Rusk had just recovered from severe illness. Gen. Greene and F. Huston were both in good health.

From the Baltimore American.

The correspondents of the New York Courier and Journal of Commerce state that letters have been received at Washington from the South, representing the condition of our troops as disastrous in the extreme from the aggravated disease of the climate. It is asserted that out of eight hundred regular troops at Suwanee, not more than fifty are fit for garrison duty, much less for active service. The brave Tennesseans who marched to the aid of their suffering brethren in Florida have gone to Pensacola, having had one hundred and fifty on the sick list in their march through that sickly country. As soon as the healthy season arrives, we have no doubt that all the officers and men fit for vigorous action, will commence operations and in a few weeks capture and destroy all the Indians that are now concealed in the swamps and hammocks of those regions.

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL ORDER, 68.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington Oct. 14, 1836.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information of all concerned.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Oct. 13, 1836.

1. It appearing by the public prints, that the official report of Brevet Major General Gaines, dated "Head Quarters, Western Department, Camp Sabine, 4th July, 1836," made to the Adjutant General of the Army, has been published, and the said publication being without the sanction of the War Department, or other proper authority, the Court of Inquiry, of which Major General Alexander Macomb is President, will in addition to the duties already assigned to it, inquire into the facts as to the manner, and by whose authority, the said official report was public.

2. The court will also report its opinion as to the violation of the rules of the service by such publication, and as to the character of said report in reference to all its bearings and consequences, as it concerns general military propriety and the discipline of the army.

3. And further, the court will examine and inquire into any other reports and publications; made by Brevet Major General Gaines, or by any other officer of the army, having reference to military affairs, and published without the sanction of the War Department, or other proper authority, and give its opinion on the tendency of such reports and publications in the same manner as it is herein required to do in the case referred to in the foregoing paragraph of this order.

[Signed] C. A. HARRIS,
Acting Secretary of War.

By order of Major General Macomb:
R. JONES, Adj't. Gen.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Orpheus, at New York, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 14th September.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Messrs. Stephenson & Co. of Newcastle, are constructing a locomotive engine for the Emperor of Russia, the speed of which is warranted to be forty miles an hour. The rail way is six feet wide, and the wheels of the locomotive are six feet in diameter.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are still engaged in discussing the probabilities of the new ministry, and abusing M. Guizot. It is said that Marshal Soult has refused the war portfolio, and that it had been offered to General Sebastiani. M. Guilleminot is said to have refused the embassy to Madrid, but the Journal des Debats affirms positively that an ambassador has been appointed. The sum of the minister is that no further advance to the completion of ministerial arrangements had been made than at the date of our last previous advices. The ministerial papers incline to the opinion that the policy of the government with regard to Spain will be non-interventional.

M. Pezart, surviving editor of *Le National*, has addressed a letter to M. Girardin, editor of *La Presse*, reminding him of the oath which he had taken to avenge the death of M. Armand Carrel, and formally challenging him to fight with swords or pistols, with a threat of vengeance in some other mode unless the challenge be accepted. M. Girardin published the letter in his paper, with remarks, and a refusal to accept the challenge even at the risk of assassination.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Madrid is to the 5th of September. The Christians under Lopez were defeated by Gomez, near Guadalajara on the 30th of August, with a severe loss of killed and wounded. Lopez himself was taken prisoner. The two battalions which revolted at San Ildefonso, and compelled the Queen to proclaim the constitution, are said to have been almost totally destroyed in this engagement. Gen. Lopez ascribes his defeat to the insubordination of his troops, who compelled him to fight against his own judgment, as he wished to delay the attack until he could receive the reinforcements which had set out from Madrid under Gen. Rodil. After his success, Gomez made a rapid march to Arganda, only five leagues from Madrid closely pursued by Rodil and Alax, one of Espartero's generals. The latter overtook the rear guard of Lopez and recaptured some cannon, taken from Lopez.

Gen. Esposito had returned to France. El Serrador, commander of another flying party of Carlists, was also advancing upon Madrid. Strong suspicions were entertained of Orma, commanding the army of the North during the illness of Espartero, and it is even said that a correspondence has been intercepted between him and Don Carlos.

The Christians and Gen. Evans were preparing to attack Estella, which has been for some time in possession of the Carlists.

Don Carlos has issued a decree, solemnly placing himself, his army, and the kingdom, under the special protection of the Virgin Mary.

Seior Isturitz travelled to Lisbon in disguise, passing as well as he could for an Englishman, under the name of Arthur Simpson. He was received with much attention by Lord Howard de Walden, the British minister at Lisbon, and sailed for Falmouth on the 29th August, on board the British steampacket.

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

On Tuesday last, at 12 o'clock, at Newport, this distinguished patriot and war worthy soldier, met his constituents to give them some account of his stewardship; not that he had been called upon by them to do so, for his public conduct, as their representative in Congress for the last 30 years, had met their entire approbation; but, because he was again a candidate for their suffrages for a higher and more responsible office—an office for which the people of the United States never would have nominated him, but for the confidence they had reposed in him for so many years; and as, therefore, they were the remote cause of his nomination to the Vice Presidency, unless he had betrayed or forfeited their confidence, he might expect their support. We have seldom witnessed a more interesting moral spectacle: for the time being, all party distinctions seemed to be obliterated—and party excitement here, is no less violent than elsewhere: the friends of Harrison expressed regret, that he was not on their ticket, in the place of Granger, the anti-mason—they all admitted that he was a good man and true, and that he was entitled to their confidence and gratitude;—that he had spent the power of his life in their service; that his industry had been unparalleled, his fidelity great; that he had stood by them through good and evil report, in prosperity and in adversity, in peace and in war. He spoke for about an hour and a half, and considering the time, place, and other circumstances, he was uncommonly happy; his topics were judicious, his language and manner suited the occasion. He was evidently much excited, and did not fail to excite strong emotions in his audience: when he spoke of his watchfulness, his public cares, his sacrifices, his fidelity, his industry and toil, his anxiety for their prosperity and happiness, you could read in the countenances of all around him, their unqualified approbation. We do not believe, that there is another man in the United States, who has been so long in public service, as irreproachable as Col. Johnson, or who has done so much for the old soldier, the widow and the orphan as he has.

When he closed, Mr. Daniel from Lexington, a broken down politician who had been dogging his footsteps for several days, followed in a set speech of about three hours length, as dull, languid and heavy as it was tedious. We suppose this Bowman would have continued his triad against Gen. Jackson, (whom he supposed so long as he had any hopes of preferment,) all night, if the Judge had

not stopped him to proceed with the business of the Court.

After Mr. Daniel had closed his three hour's tirade against Gen. Jackson and his administration, Mr. Nicholas D. Coleman, of Maysville, who was casually present, yielding to the repeated calls and solicitations, replied to the state, and off refused calmly of the renegade from Lexington, in a very able and felicitous manner, exposing and refuting his assertions against the present administration of the Democratic party in many instances by referring to Mr. Daniel's sentiments, when he was a member of congress, and a supporter of Jackson's administration.

Col. Johnson met in the evening, a large number of his fellow-citizens in Covington, where he made a few very appropriate remarks, and was then obliged by a committee in waiting, *notens, volens*, to go over to Cincinnati: he landed under the four of cannon, was not on the wharf by about two thousand persons, who gave him a hearty welcome to Ohio, and escorted him to the Exchange, where he addressed them in a very animated and happy manner. He was followed by Gen. Lytle and Mr. Bonham, who were loudly called for in succession. The next day partook of a public dinner at the Exchange, where he again met more than one thousand of his democratic friends, who will be found as prompt at the polls, on the seventh of November next, as was his gallant regiment in the battle of the Thames. The reception of this Hero by the people of Cincinnati, was more enthusiastic than any thing we have before witnessed, except the reception of Gen. Lafayette.—*Kentuckian*.

LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1836.

Doctor E. W. Coleman can be generally found at his office. His room is at present at (Kaiser's) Lexington Hotel.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The friends of the Administration are requested to meet at *Grove's Ball Room*, on Wednesday, (day after to-morrow,) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

We request the attention of our readers to the address of our democratic fellow-citizens, to be found in another column.

COL. JOHNSON

Will be in Winchester on Thursday, the 3d Nov., and in Richmond, on Friday, the 4th.

We suspect the whiggies are sick of their improved method of establishing the reputation of Mr. Granger and his father Gideon, (for they seem to value his, as well as Gen. Harrison's pedigree.) Our would-be grandees are eternally overrating the gullibility of the people, but this last attempt to cheat them, by the certificates of a doctor, of the sovereign virtues of his own phisic, is something new under the sun. Abolition and proscriptive anti-masonry is rather a strong dose to be taken merely out of complacency for Mr. Clay.

What a difference there is betwixt our self-styled whigs and those beyond the waters. Whilst the whigs of England have universally deprecated the excessive issues of their bank, by which gold was driven out of the country, and have commended the policy of our President, in his late effort to restore specie circulation, our whigs have exhausted their vocabulary of epithets in decrying it. Recent events must satisfy every impartial mind of the wisdom and patriotism which dictated that measure. The English merchants long ago ordered their agents here to have nothing to do with bills in this country, becoming due between October and January, for that there must be a crash, because of our rabid desire for speculation. That crash has come, having been hastened by the course of the Bank of England, and an universal failure of stock has taken place. But the banks have not failed. They have been fortified against this emergency by the President's specie order, which has therefore averted ruin from multitudes of those who clamoured most against it. This is good evidence of the soundness of the President's views on the subject of the currency. Let the people maintain it then, and every year will add new proofs of the safety which it will give to property. Let them not be deceived by the assertion that gold cannot be made to circulate. It did once circulate abundantly, even in the infancy of our government, when we were in debt and without gold for coining. The experiment now is not a year old, and has not had time to be fairly tested, besides having to encounter the hostility of the U. S. Bank, the small bills of the thousands of local Banks, operating against the system at the same time.

"Help me Cassius or I sink." The whigs in their extremities appealed to their Colossus to help them out of the mire with Mr. Granger, hoping to do by

authority what they despaired of effecting by reason and truth. But we trust the reference we have made to recorded facts, which we defy them to contradict, will render abortive the solemn foreboding of "Mr. Clay's Evidence, or a new way to answer hard questions." We wonder Mr. Clay did not object and think with Falstaff, of himself, that "it was making a good thing too common," to act the part of "a tame cheater." But in truth things look desperate, and they are obliged to put the best foot foremost. They might have spared him, however, that hard rub about electioneering when a candidate for the Presidency. It must have mortified him, and it was unnecessary. Indeed it was the unkindest of all.

The Gazette is not justly chargeable with being the originator of the course pursued by it on Monday, and complained of by the Observer. If the Editors of that print, will refer to their own files, they will find that the Van Buren and Johnson central committee was assailed, because some of its members enjoyed the confidence of the General Government. The Gazette of Monday merely retaliated, by showing the offices held by a few of the whig committee. But the principal object of the Gazette, was, to inform its readers, that Harry I. Bodley, the principal clerk of the election, and Samuel B. Todd, the clerk of the Athens precinct, and the Sheriff, and every deputy in the county of Fayette, were selected as executive committee men!

The duties of this committee have been already defined: one of which is, to prevent the introduction of illegal votes, would, if given, be cast against the whigs. Without the slightest charge against the probity of either the clerks or sheriffs, we would ask, if it is not requiring too much of them, (for we are to presume every committee man will discharge his duty,) for the Central Committee to place them on the Committee of Runners?—What must be thought of them by the citizens of the county—of other counties—of the honorable world?

The Shawnee Town Advertiser of the 22d says, "Eight or ten steam boats, that have been lying for three or four days on Flint island bar, passed down on Wednesday last. We were informed, that the passengers amounted to between one and two thousand persons."

The 13th number of *Axon* has been received; but until the Presidential election is over, he must pardon us for omitting its insertion. When that important political era has passed, we should have no objection to devoting a portion of our paper to medical and scientific investigations.

All sorts of Bribery, Corruption and Management.—We clip the following from the last Paris Citizen:

"THE PRIZE."
We learn from the Louisville Journal, that the Whig Central Committee of Kentucky will present a stand of colors to the county which shall give the heaviest whig vote in November, and another stand to the county that shall give the heaviest whig vote in proportion to her population. Will old Bourbon carry off the second prize? She can, if she will. SEE TO IT, WHIGS.

Whether Bourbon or any other county of Kentucky, would be willing to accept a stand of colors as an emblem of its abandonment of the real soldier, Richard M. Johnson, in favor of Harrison, who was in favor of selling white men for slaves, and of Granger, the Abolitionist, is very doubtful. We will venture an opinion that whoever looks upon the stands furnished by the Whig Central Committee will at once be reminded of a petticoat. Nay, we will venture further, that the stand will, so long as they may be unfurled, be denominated the "Petticoat Colors." And we will venture still further, that no division, brigade, regiment, battalion, or company, will accept the bribe offered by the Central Whigs, as they would be certain of having the cognomen of "Petticoat Guards."

"SEE TO IT, WHIGS."

We have before us the two first numbers of Hinton's History of the United States, reviewed and corrected by Knapp. This is one of the best plans of publishing that has attracted our attention. There are 20 numbers, each having two or more engravings of superior workmanship, and connected with our history. We look on it as a desideratum in every one's library.

TEXAS.

We have received information that the most perfect harmony prevails. It has been supposed and reported that the rival candidates for the Presidency were at variance. It is not so. Gen. Houston and Gen. Austin are on the best terms.

Captain Allan of the Texian Navy, and Captain Hughes of the Army, were in this city a few days since. They have gone on to Baltimore on business of the Navy. The Texian cause is in a state of forwardness.

The Gazette of the 6th June, gave the vote of Mr. Granger in the House of Representatives on the subject of Abolition. With this vote staring them in the face, the Whigs still deny that Mr. Granger is favorable to abolition, and have obtained letters from honorable gentlemen to sustain them; neither however, speak of his votes on the subject, but draw their conclusions mainly from Mr. G.'s conversations, and one of them from his intimacy with the father and family of Mr. Granger.

The Whig papers have been repeatedly challenged to afford their readers an opportunity of judging for themselves, by the publication of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the 8th February. They have not done so. We again dare them to publish the following proceedings of that day, but they will not comply.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. STATES.

MONDAY, February 8, 1836.
In the House of Representatives, Mr. Yinton demanded that the question should be taken separately on the following clause of Mr. Pinckney's resolution, raising a select committee on the abolition petitions, &c.

"And that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union."

On motion of Mr. Underwood, the question was first taken on the first branch of the sentence, ending with the words "District of Columbia," and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Adams, C. Allen, Anthony, Ash, Banks, Beale, Bean, Beaumont, Bell, Boone, Borden, Bouldin, Boyd, Brown, Bunch, Bynum, J. Calhoun, Cambreleng, Carr, Carter, Casey, J. Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, N. H. Claiborne, Coffee, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Davis, Deberry, Dickerson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Effner, Fairlie, Farlin, Forester, French, Fry, W. K. Fuller, Galbraith, J. Garland, R. Garland, Gillet, Graham, Grantland, Graves, Haley, J. Hall, Hammer, Hannegan, Hardin, Harlan, A. G. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Henderson, Holsey, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingersoll, J. Jackson, Jarvis, Jenifer, J. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, Cavo Johnson, H. Johnson, B. Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgore, Kinnard, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawler, G. Lee, J. Lee, L. Lea, Leonard, Logan, Loyall, Lyon, A. Mann, Manning, Martin, J. Y. Mason, W. Mason, Moses Mason, Jr., Maury, May, McComas, McKay, McKim, McKim, McLene, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Puge, Parks, Patterson, Patton, P. Pierce, J. A. Pearce, Pettigrew, Phelps, Pinckney, Rencher, Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Robertson, Rogers, Shenck, Seymour, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Shields, Shinn, Sickles, Smith, Spangler, Standerfer, Steele, Storer, Sutherland, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, J. Thomson, Toucey, Towns, Terrill, Underwood, Vanderpool, Wagener, Wardwell, Washington, Webster, Weeks, White, Whittlesey, L. Williams, S. Williams—163.

Nays—Messrs Adams, H. Allen, Bailey, Banks, Bond, Borden, Briggs, W. B. Calhoun, G. Chambers, Childs, Clark, Corwin, Craze, Cushing, Darlington, Denny, Evans, Everett, P. C. Fuller, Granger, Hard, Hazeltine, Heister, Hoar, Hunt, Hughes, W. Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, G. W. Lay, Lincoln, Love, S. Mason, McCarty, McKim, Morris, Parker, D. J. Pearce, Phillips, Potts, Reed, Russell, Sloane, Sprague, Vinton, Webster and Whittlesey—47.

The question recurred on the second branch of the sentence, being the words in italics, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Ash, Ashley, Barton, Beal, Bean, Bell, Buckee, Bouldin, Boyce, Boyd, Bunch, Bynum, J. O. Calhoun, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carter, Casey, John Chambers, Chapman, Chapin, N. H. Claiborne, J. F. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Davis, Deberry, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Effner, Fairlie, Farlin, Forester, French, W. K. Fuller, Galbraith, J. Garland, R. Garland, Gillet, Graham, Grantland, Graves, J. Hall, Hammer, Hannegan, Hardin, A. G. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Hopkins, Howard, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingham, J. Jackson, Jarvis, Jenifer, J. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, C. Johnson, Henry Johnson, Kinnard, Klingensmith, Jr., Lansing, Lawler, J. Lee, L. Lea, Leonard, Logan, Loyall, Lyon, Abijah Mann, Manning, Martin, J. Y. Mason, W. Mason, M. Mason, Maury, May, McComas, McKay, McKim, McKim, McLene, Mercer, Moore, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Puge, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Franklin Pierce, Pettigrew, Peyton, Phelps, Pinckney, Rencher, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Robertson, Rogers, Seymour, A. H. Shepperd, Shields, Standerfer, Steele, Taliaferro, Taylor, J. Thomson, Toucey, Towns, Terrill, Vanderpool, Ward, Washington, Weeks, White and L. Williams—127.

Nays—Messrs John Q. Adams, Childs, Allan, Hannegan, Allen, Anthony, Banks, Beaumont, Bond, Boone, Borden, Briggs, Brown, W. B. Calhoun, Carr, George Chaney, Childs, Wm. Clark, Corwin, Craze, Cushing, Darlington, Denny, J. O. Evans, Everett, P. C. Fuller, Granger, Haley, Hard, Harlan, Hazeltine, Henderson, Heister, Hoar, Howell, Hunt, Ingersoll, W. Jackson, Jones, Judson, Kilgore, Lane, Laporte, Lawrence, Lay, Lincoln, Love, Job Mann, S. Mason, McCarty, McKim, Miller, Milligan, Morris, Parker, D. J. Pearce, Phillips, Potts, J. Reed, Russell, Schenck, Shinn, Sloane, Smith, Spangler, Sprague, Storer, John Thomson, Underwood, Vinton, Wardwell, Webster, Whittlesey and S. Williams—76.

The latter clause of the resolution was read as follows:

"Assigning such reasons for these conclusions, as in the judgment of the committee may be best calculated to enlighten the public mind, to repress agitation, to allay excitement, to sustain and preserve the just rights of the slaveholding States, and of the people of this District, and to re-establish harmony and tranquility amongst the various sections of the Union."

The question on the adoption of the foregoing was decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Adams, C. Allen, Anthony, Ash, Banks, Beale, Bean, Beaumont, Bell, Bond, Boone, Borden, Bouldin, Boyd, Brown, Bunch, Bynum, J. Calhoun, W. B. Calhoun, Cambreleng, Carr, Carter, Casey, G. Chambers, J. Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, N. H. Claiborne, J. F. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Connor, Corwin, Craig, Cramer, Craze, Cushing, Cushman, Darlington, Deberry, Dickerson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Fairfield, Forester, French, Fr. J. P. C. Fuller, W. K. Fuller, Galbraith, J. Garland, R. Garland, Gillet, Graham, Grantland, Graves, Haley, J. Hall, Hammer, Hannegan, Hardin, Harlan, A. G. Harrison, Hawkins, Haynes, Hazeltine, Henderson, Holsey, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Hubley, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingersoll, Ingham, J. Jackson, Jones, Jarvis, Jenifer, R. M. Johnson, C. Johnson, J. Johnson, Kinnard, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawler, J. Lee, L. Lea, Leonard, Lincoln, Logan, Love, Loyall, A. Mann, Jr., J. Mann, Manning, Martin, J. Y. Mason, W. Mason, M. Mason, Jr., S. Mason, Maury, McComas, M. Kay, McKim, McKim, Mercer, Miller, Milligan, Montgomery, Morris, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Parker, Parks, Patterson, P. Pierce, D. J. Pearce, Pettigrew, Peyton, The P. S. Pinckney, Rencher, Joseph Reynolds, Roane, Robertson, Rogers, Shenck, S. Sloane, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Shields, Shinn, Smith, Spangler, Sprague, Standerfer, Steele, Storer, Sutherland, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, J. Thomson, Toucey, Towns, Terrill, Underwood, Vanderpool, Vinton, Wagener, Wardwell, Washington, Webster, Weeks, White, Whittlesey, L. Williams, and S. Williams—168.

Nays—Messrs H. Allen, Evans, Wm. Jackson, A. Lawrence, Phillips and Sloane—6.

The last question seems to have been "doled" by Mr. Granger, as his name is neither recorded with the Yeas or Nays.

Mr. Allan, who has certified so lustily for Mr. Granger, may, perhaps, need some other honorable gentleman to prove that he is not himself an abolitionist. Representing as he does, the counties of Clarke, Fayette, Woodford and Franklin, we should opine; his constituents will at least require some explanation of his vote on the second branch of the sentence—because, if we understand the vote, it goes to say, it would not be a violation of public faith, it would not be unwise, it would not be impolitic, and would not be dangerous to the Union, "for Congress to interfere, in any way with slavery, in the District of Columbia."

From the Louisville Journal of Wednesday.

It is well known to most of our readers, that a very unpleasant affair was recently pending between Gen. T. Chambers on the one part and Col. Wilson and Capt. Postlewaite on the other. That affair, we are happy to say, was satisfactorily adjusted on Monday, through the agency of a Board of Honor, consisting of Geo. C. W. Chambers, Dr. Galt, Maj. Throckmorton, W. H. Pope, and Col. Love. The whole community must rejoice sincerely at the result. Kentucky has no nobler spirit than Messrs. Wilson and Postlewaite, and we hardly need say, that Gen. Chambers is one of the chief pillars of the Texian Republic. To prevent all erroneous impressions in regard to the terms, upon which the difficulty was adjusted, we publish the annexed documents at the request of the mutual friends of the parties. The first is the award of the Board—the second the acquiescence of the friends of Messrs. Wilson and Postlewaite—the third an explanation on the part of the Board for the satisfaction of Geo. Chambers—and the fourth the acquiescence of the friends of Gen. Chambers in the award.

The unfortunate controversy existing between Col. Wilson and Gen. Chambers having been submitted to us for decision, by the friends of those gentlemen, we are of opinion, that the proposed hostile meeting may be avoided with honor to both of the parties.

We are the more anxious it should be done, because the loss of the life of either of those gentlemen, under existing circumstances, would be a calamity to be deplored.

The cause of the difference between those gentlemen, originated in a publication of Col. Wilson on his return from Texas, in which he made the statement, from information he received there, that the authority under which Gen. Chambers purposed to act was not recognized in Texas.

We have satisfactory proof, that Col. Wilson received this information from the highest authorities in Texas. We also have satisfactory proof, that Gen. Chambers did not assume any powers in Kentucky to which he was not entitled by the laws and ordinances of Texas. As a consequence, the misrepresentation made to Col. Wilson in Texas, has been the unintentional cause of his doing unjust

ice to Gen. Chambers; and has been the means of producing the personal feeling between those gentlemen. We give it our opinion, that every thing of a personal nature, in any of the publications made in relation to this controversy, shall be instantly and forever discontinued, and we leave the parties at full liberty, to make any publication in defence of their conduct they may choose, but to abstain from every thing personal. We state that the conduct of both gentlemen during the pendency of this unpleasant affair, has been characterized throughout by a high sense of honor and gallantry.

We consider the situation of Capt. Postlewaite the same as that of Col. Wilson, and of course his case is included in this award.

W. C. GALT.
GEO. W. CHAMBERS.
W. H. POPE.
JAMES LOVE.
A. THROCKMORTON.

We regard the within award as containing in substance all that we wish, and will abide its decision. Those portions of the publications of our friends, which bear personally upon Gen. Chambers are considered as withdrawn—as is also Col. Wilson's challenge.

A. C. BULLITT.
JNO. W. RUSSELL.

We regret that our well intended efforts to produce an adjustment of the difference between Col. Wilson and Gen. Chambers, has failed of success. We have a high opinion of the importance of Gen. C.'s services to his country, in the present eventful crisis in her affairs, and should exceedingly regret that her interests should be injured by his loss. We also would regret that the friends and family of Col. Wilson should be deprived of his services, which are so particularly important to his family. Upon a full review of our proceedings, we are still of the opinion that there exists no necessity for the meeting. And we cannot perceive any mode of adjustment other than by divesting the controversy altogether of its political bearing. We cannot, however, as a board of honor, mutually chosen to go in a matter touching the honor of two gentlemen, give any decision, which would have a tendency to remove our entirely from any and every imputation, whilst charges of a personal nature remained in full force before the public against the other. We do not require either to retract any thing said about the political affairs of the country. Nor do we require Gen. Chambers to withdraw any thing he has said in defence of his country, which might be legitimately said by one gentleman in answer to charges made by another, in relation to the condition of any country. On the other hand, we cannot consistently with our sense of propriety, require Col. Wilson to retract any opinion he may have formed in relation to the affairs of the citizens of Texas. We would leave all that to the enlightened judgment of the public—with the hope that the friends of Gen. Chambers will reconsider their former opinion. We are now expressing the award with no object of ourselves, but what we consider the public opinion, that the difference be settled on the basis proposed.

W. C. GALT.
GEO. W. CHAMBERS.
A. THROCKMORTON.
W. H. POPE.
JAMES LOVE.

The within award is the part of the Board being exclusively, the undersigned, on behalf of Gen. Chambers, accept the foregoing award.

GEO. C. CHILDERS.
A. S. THURSTON.

From the Ohio Magician.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 17.

GLORIOUS NEWS—OHIO IS SAFE!

Tom Solitude is dismissed as an unworthy servant—and poor Jim Gardiner is going! going! gone!!!

Our whigum-res' glory and revellings have been short in reel. The poor fellows huddled before they were out of the woods. Two days ago and they claimed every thing. A Democrat—whe! Such a thing could not be found in the State. But the mails continued to come—our friends took the matter coolly—looked up the matter right in the face—cyphered up the returns—and last night put the legislature down democratic in both branches—4 majority certain in the Senate, and from 2 to 6 in the House. Worst come, and we shall have six on joint ballot! The laughing now is all on our side. Our Jackson boys have again taken the streets, and the whigs—who are they? Echo answers—where? but none can tell—they are holed, completely holed, and it would take burnt brandy and brimstone to drive them out. Gardiner grins like a hard ridden nag with the bellyache—and the little Judgo from the Isle of Jersey, breathes out "solitude and desert waste!"

What cheer is there in the election of Congressmen for whiggery?—none—Storer is defeated, Harrison disgraced—his neighbors know him! What in the election of Governor?—nothing but the gloomy face—the sad doom of the North Bander! Right or wrong—just or unjust, and every voter must judge for himself; but this fact is written upon the wall, that thousands of the free born sons of Ohio will never sanction by their votes the selling of poor men, for fines and costs, when the rich, equally guilty and criminal, can pay up and go free. It is making slaves of the poor, and masters of the rich. It wont go down in Ohio, that is certain, as the 4th of November will tell; and he who attempts to enforce it there, is a short sighted simpleton. Slavery, black or white, will not go with the Ohioans, and Harrison tried to introduce the first in Indiana, and the second in Ohio.

NEW JERSEY.—Full returns from this state give the democrats a majority of 12 in the legislature on joint ballot. In the Council the democrats and the whigs have seven members each; in the Assembly the whigs have 19, and the democrats 31 members. This secures the electoral vote of that state for Van Buren and Johnson, as the Presidential electors are elected by the legislature. The whole Congressional ticket is also democratic.—Pub. Advertiser.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Western Hemisphere of the 19th instant says:—"By a letter just received, we learn that there will be a small anti-lank majority in the Senate—and in the House it will stand SEVENTY democratic Van Buren anti-lank members, to THIRTY Bank whig-

Harrison men—huzzza for the old Key stone State!"

The Bankites have met with a most tremendous overthrow, which seals the fate of the mammoth. All the best informed democratic papers in that State estimate Mr. Van Buren's majority at from 22,000 to 40,000. We are satisfied from the result of the late elections that it will not be less than 30,000.

WHIG LIES.

We never before witnessed any thing to half equal the impudence of the whigs for the last few months. They will assert a falsehood with the most unblushing assurance, and stick to a lie as though they believed it an honor to deceive their neighbors.

The Elvira Republican sums up FIFTY-SIX LIES, in a single number of a whig paper published in the same town. We have seen whigs heretofore of very respectable standing, make assertions in the street, and put their names to publications, which they knew at the time, were false in every particular. Men may honestly be mistaken, but it is not through mistake that thousands of falsehoods are scattered in every direction over the whole country, by our opponents. It is by design, by a regularly organized system. It is a pure political trick to impose upon the honest and unsuspecting. [Virginia.]

Bicknell's Reporter of yesterday has the following paragraph. No other Philadelphia paper makes mention of the report:—*Id.*

"We understand from good authority, that the Directors of the Bank of the United States have it in contemplation to propose to our State Legislature, at their next session, to amend their charter, providing the bonus which has been paid to the State, be returned to the Bank."

The Philadelphia American Advertiser states that Mr. G. Frost, the Mexican Minister, had arrived in that city from Washington, and adds—"We are extremely sorry to hear from a respectable source that his negotiations with our government have terminated unsatisfactorily, and that he is preparing to return home with his diplomatic family. This will be an unwelcome news to the friends of peace and to the commercial interests of this country."

The Journal of Commerce says—"We have seen letters from Paris which state it as more than probable that M. Pageot will return to this country in the character of Charge d'Affairs, until the arrival of the French Minister, who is now at Rio."—*Id.*

MARRIED.—By Dr. C. W. Cloud, on the 18th inst. Mr. Michael Miller, to Mrs. Francis Wright.

On the 20th inst. by the same, in this city, Mr. Joseph C. Christopher, to Miss America Bryant, of Jossamine.

There was lots of cake and wine on this occasion, if it was served up in a hurry.

DIED, In Fayette county, on the 26th inst., Mr. John Gorham, a native of Lowden county, Va., aged 75 years, 7 months, and 9 days, after a protracted illness of upwards of 20 years.

Mr. Gorham emigrated to Kentucky in 1766, when the country was overrun with Indians, and he endured all the perils and privations of the first settlers. [Communicated.]

DIED.—On Friday, the 28th inst., in this city, of Congestive Fever, Mr. BETHURM TAYLOR, a young man in the prime of life. He was confined to his sickness nearly two weeks, attended by our most skillful and efficient medical aid—but life was held by other hands, to whom it pleased, (as we believe,) he should be taken, to a happier home on high.

The deceased was a member, in good standing, of the 1st Presbyterian church in this city, for several years. He died, having the glorious prospect of leaving this world, for a better and happier one above, through the intercession of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, leaving behind him many friends, who will fondly cherish a remembrance of him.

'Up to that world of light,
Take us, dear Saviour!
May we all there unite,
(Taste) forever.
Where kindred spirits dwell,
There may our music swell,
And time our joys dispel,
Never, no, never!"

N.

On the 12th inst., Mr. RICHARD R. PRICE, of Frankfort.

On the 21st inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH S. BERRY, consort of Dr. Berry, of this county.

Fayette County, Sci.

MAKED UP by Edward Allender, living at the forks of the Mayfield and Winchester roads, near Lexington, a BAY MARE, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, small snip on her nose, and a little white on one fore foot; no shoes on; appraised to \$50 by Thomas Bages and Christopher Timpey, before me, this 25th October, 1836. DANIEL BROADBENT, J. P.

Oct. 31.

NIGHT WATCHMEN!

At the next stated meeting of the President and Council of Lexington, (first Thursday in November,) they will elect a Captain and subordinate Night Watchmen.

Captain's salary \$550 per annum. Subordinate Watchmen, \$1 25 per night.

U. I. RODLEY, Clerk of the City.

Oct. 25—67—td

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Pasture, on Saturday, the 9th inst, a yellow Bay Horse, about 15 1/2 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, white socks and white markings, and is shot all round. No marks collected. The person finding such information as to enable me to get him, shall be rewarded for his trouble, at the Lexington Hotel.

CARTER LANDELMAN.

Oct. 25, 1836—47—td.

